DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 074 912 HE 003 880

TITLE	[A Survey of the Current Status and Plans of Colleges Traditionally for Women Only.]
INSTITUTION	College Research Center, Princeton, N.J.
PUB DATE	Feb 73
NOTE	19p.
JOURNAL CIT	Center Notes on Institutional Research; v1 n2 p2-20 Feb 1973
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	*Coeducation; *Higher Education; *Historical Reviews; *Research Projects; Surveys; *Womens Education

ABSTRACT

In April 1972, 198 institutions which had been classified in 1960 as women's colleges were invited to participate in a study designed to obtain information regarding current status, their plans relative to coeducation, and related matters. The instrument, a survey-Questionnaire, was completed by 82.5 percent of the participants. Results of the survey covered women's colleges in 1960, context and perspective; the 1960s, a decade of challenge and change; and patterns of enrollment, 1960 to 1970. (MJM)

ED 074912

CRC center notes on institutional research

Vol. 2 No. 1 February 1973 Princeton, N. J.

"Under ideal circumstances, the decision of an individual to identify with a college--as a student, as a teacher, or as a supporter--is rooted in objectives which are shared by those who make up the college. There is identity in what the college intends to be, what it actually is, and what people think it is. Moreover, under ideal circumstances, the college's reason for being is relevant to the needs of those it serves, and all people identified with the college are both conscious of those needs and feel a sense of urgency about their fulfillment. To the degree that such conditions exist, those who choose to affiliate themselves with an institution do so on a sound basis, enhancing the chances for a permanent partnership and for the satisfaction inherent in mutual endeavor toward a common goal.

"Such ideal circumstances are probably most prevalent at the beginning of an institution's history; they are largely inherent in the circumstances which motivated the founders. Gradually, however, the "essence" of an institution becomes more obscure, and only conscious effort can recreate the original clarity. This obscurity is no less a natural phenomenon than was the original clarity. Obscurity is the product of transition; it may be rooted in the accomplishment--partial or complete--of the original mission of the institution, (or) in the changing needs and definition of needs of society...."

Frederick B. Rowe, Randolph-Macon Woman's College

IN 1960 THERE WERE SOME 300 WOMEN'S COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES. Since then, many of these colleges have asked whether the "circumstances which motivated the founders" any longer provide an adequate focus for institutional identity, and many have had doubts about the future of sex-segregated institutions. By the end of the decade, a number of women's colleges (and their all-male counterparts as well) had turned to coeducation. Others were enroling men in limited number while maintaining their traditional emphases and arrangements, and still others were examining the educational and fiscal implications of limiting their admissions to women.

EARLY IN 1972, THE TRUSTEES OF COLLEGE RESEARCH CENTER, AN AGENCY WHICH HAS WORKED COOPERATIVELY WITH SEVERAL "TRADITIONALLY FOR WOMEN ONLY COLLEGES" SINCE 1960 (SINCE 1970 AS AN AFFILIATE OF EDUCATIONAL TESTING SERVICE IN PRINCETON), encouraged the development of a study of institutions which were women's colleges in 1960 in order to obtain information of value to all as they considered policy in regard to the issue of coeducation, or as they sought to assess their progress following a decision to become coeducational.

IN APRIL 1972, 298 INSTITUTIONS WHICH HAD BEEN CLASSIFIED IN 1960 AS WOMEN'S COLLEGES WERE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN A STUDY, PARTIALLY SUPPORTED BY ETS, designed to obtain information regarding their current status, their plans relative to coeducation, and related matters. A survey questionnaire was sent to each college.

BY AUGUST 15, 1972, A DIRECT REPLY IN SOME FORM HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM 90 PERCENT OF THE COLLEGES, AND 247 (OR 82.5%) HAD RETURNED A COMPLETED SURVEY-QUESTIONNAIRE. In September, 1972, all participating colleges received a report which provided information (from direct replies and from secondary sources) on changes since 1960 in name, affiliation or control, level of degree-program, and status with regard to coeducation among the 298 institutions identified as women's colleges in 1960.

THIS SPECIAL ISSUE OF CENTER NOTES reports in detail on *A SURVEY OF THE CURRENT STATUS AND PLANS OF COLLEGES TRADITIONALLY FOR WOMEN ONLY.*

Kenneth M. Wilson, Director, CRC at ETS

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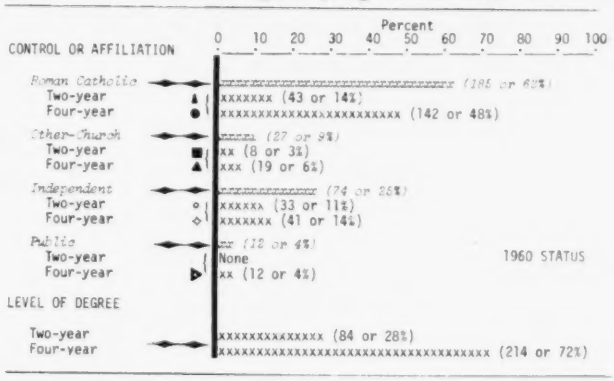
WOMEN'S COLLEGES IN 1960: CONTEXT AND PERSPECTIVE

COLLEGES TRADITIONALLY FOR WOMEN ONLY, NUMBERING ALMOST 300 A DECADE AGO, ENTERED THE 1960'S ON A WAVE OF FAVORABLE ACADEMIC-MARKET CONDITIONS, UNAWARE THAT THE DECADE AHEAD WOULD BRING SERIOUS CHALLENGES TO ALL ESTABLISHED INSTITUTIONAL FORMS. Predominately private--a majority of them affiliated with a church or religious body, oriented to the liberal arts, including both highly selective and unselective institutions, typically small and relatively unaffluent, women's colleges in the main were not inclined to be in the vanguard of educational innovation.

1960 control . . Of 298 women's colleges in 1960, 96 percent, all but 12, were private.

- Over 60 percent were Catholic (RC) colleges--a total of 185, including 142 four-year and 43 two-year institutions, a few for religious orders.
- Independent, nonprofit colleges (INP) made up the second-largest group, comprised of 41 four- and 33 two-year colleges (25% of the total).
- About 9 percent were affiliated with one of several church or religious bodies (other-Church or OC)--27 colleges, 8 two- and 19 four-year, were OC in 1960.

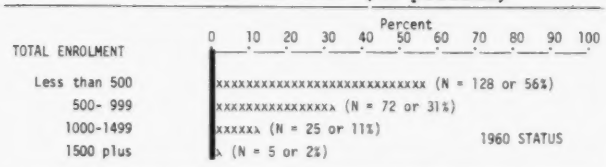
Distribution of 298 "traditionally for women only" colleges according to control or affiliation and level of degree-program in 1960


Percent
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
CONTROL OR AFFILIATION
Roman Catholic (185 or 62%)
Two-year xxxxxxx (43 or 14%)
Four-year xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx (142 or 48%)
Other-Church (27 or 9%)
Two-year xx (8 or 3%)
Four-year xxx (19 or 6%)
Independent (74 or 25%)
Two-year xxxxxx (33 or 11%)
Four-year xxxxxxx (41 or 14%)
Public (12 or 4%)
Two-year None
Four-year xx (12 or 4%)
1960 STATUS
LEVEL OF DEGREE
Two-year xxxxxxxxxxxxx (84 or 28%)
Four-year xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx (214 or 72%)

- A dozen public, four-year colleges, ten of them located in the South, completed the picture.

1960 enrolment . . Most of the colleges were quite small. Excluding the public institutions, averaging 1,555 students in total enrolment (all categories of enrolment in programs for degree-credit), the average total enrolment for women's colleges in fall, 1960, was 554.

Distribution of 230 nonpublic colleges which were women's colleges in 1960, according to their enrolment in 1960 (in percent)


Percent
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
TOTAL ENROLMENT
Less than 500 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx (N = 128 or 56%)
500- 999 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx (N = 72 or 31%)
1000-1499 xxxxxx (N = 25 or 11%)
1500 plus x (N = 5 or 2%)
1960 STATUS

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, all enrolment data analyzed in this study are from the U. S. Office of Education's Opening Fall Enrolment series, specifically the issues for Fall 1960, 1965, and/or 1970.

- Over one-half (56%) of 230 nonpublic women's colleges had a total enrolment of less than 500 students, and 87 percent enroled fewer than 1,000 students in 1960.
- Two-year colleges typically enroled about 200 students (mean = 214); Catholic colleges were the smallest (mean = 122), other-Church colleges were the largest (mean = 313), with the INP colleges in-between (mean = 259).
- Among four-year nonpublic colleges with a general mean of 656, the averages were 840, 614, and 554, for independent, Catholic, and Other-Church colleges, respectively.

Postbaccalaureate programs in 1960 . . PERHAPS 30 PERCENT OF THE COLLEGES OFFERED SOME FORM OF POSTBACCALAUREATE PROGRAM IN 1960. BASED ON SURVEY RESPONSES, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE PUBLIC, ONE-THIRD OF THE INDEPENDENT, AND 30 PERCENT OF THE CATHOLIC FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES DID SO. Postbaccalaureate programs, however, were not of such magnitude as to threaten traditional institutional emphases on undergraduate education.

Policies re admission of males in 1960 . . .

ALTHOUGH SOME COLLEGES REPORTED THAT MEN WERE ENROLED IN 1960, MALE ENROLMENT WAS GENERALLY LIMITED, AND VERY FEW FRESHMAN MALES WERE ATTENDING WOMEN'S COLLEGES. Only 329 male freshmen were reported in 1960 by 230 nonpublic women's colleges. As may be seen in the table, the enrolment distribution, in 1960, of men, both total and first-time, was accounted for primarily by the other-Church related and independent four-year colleges. Judging from the enrolment data, policies regarding the admission and enrolment of males in undergraduate programs were quite restrictive in 1960, and the survey responses bear out that judgment.

- Less than 3 percent of the colleges indicated that *men were admitted on the same basis as women*, while over one-half (54%) *did not admit undergraduate men.*

- In the remaining colleges (44%), admission of men was *limited or conditional*--e.g., admission in special cases only, to evening or extension classes, to special programs, or to otherwise nonregular enrolment status.

Average total enrolment and freshman enrolment in 1960, by sex, for 240 colleges, classified according to control and degree-level in 1960

Group of women's colleges	(No.)	Mean enrolment in 1960[a]					
		Total enrolment			First-time enrolment		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Four-year colleges							
▲Roman Catholic	(20)	122	1	121	66	1	65
■Other-Church	(7)	313	0	313	189	0	189
○Independent	(26)	259	0	259	155	0	155
Four-year colleges							
●Roman Catholic	(120)	614	9	604	176	*	176
▲Other-Church	(19)	554	41	512	213	6	206
◇Independent	(38)	840	38	802	264	4	260
▶Public	(10)	1555	41	1514	588	7	581
All private colleges	(230)	554	14	539	182	1	181
All colleges	(240)	596	16	580	199	2	197

[a]Colleges with reported 1960 and 1970 enrolments, in U. S. Office of Education, Opening Fall Enrolment in Higher Education, Fall 1960, and Fall 1970, respectively.

*Less than 0.5

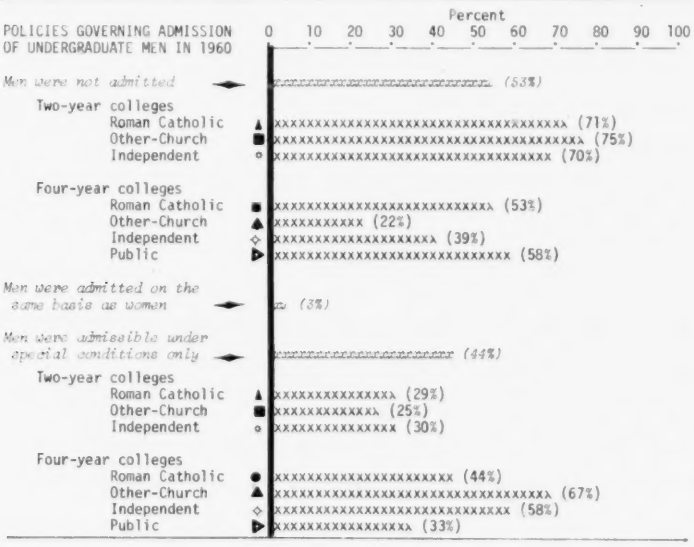
- Other-Church related and independent four-year colleges had more permissive policies and, as indicated above, they enroled most of the males in 1960.

- Only about one-fifth (22%) of the other-Church and two-fifths (39%) of the independent four-year colleges *did not admit males.*

- On the other hand, over 70 percent of the two-year, and one-half of the public and Catholic four-year, colleges reported a no admit policy.

Among the colleges which offered typically limited postbachelor's programs, policies regarding admission were relatively more permissive--*only about 20 percent of such colleges did not admit males to graduate programs, and the majority (almost two-thirds) admitted men and women on the same basis.*

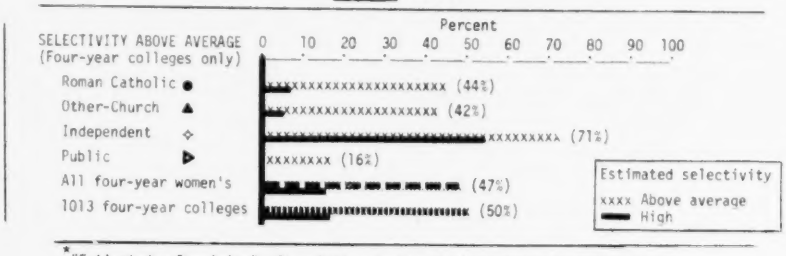
Percentage of women's colleges, by 1960 control and level of degree, reporting designated policies governing the admission of male undergraduates in 1960



Level of estimated selectivity in 1960 . . .

When 214 four-year colleges, traditionally for women only, are classified according to one published index of the relative attractiveness of a college to prospective applicants of high measured academic ability, it may be seen that women's colleges in 1960 included among their number a proportionate share of institutions which were above average and high on an *index of estimated selectivity* derived by A. W. Astin, and based on data indicative of applicant preferences *circa* 1960. The average score on the index (for 1,013 four-year colleges studied by Astin) was set at 50. The scale was such that 16 percent of the colleges had scores of *60 or above (were "high" in estimated selectivity)*, 50 percent had scores of *50 or higher (were "above average" in selectivity)*, and 84 percent had scores *of 40 or above*, with 16 percent below *40*.

Percentage of four-year women's colleges which were above average on an index of "estimated selectivity" circa 1960



*"Estimated selectivity" after Astin, A. W., Who Goes Where to College, Chicago, Science Research Associates, 1965.

A disproportionately high percentage of independent women's colleges were high in estimated selectivity (i.e., 54% of them had scores of 60 or above as compared to 16% of Astin's normative group); Catholic and other-Church colleges included proportionately fewer highly selective institutions, and only two public women's colleges were above average on this index.

THE 1960'S: A DECADE OF CHALLENGE AND CHANGE

Women's colleges, like most private colleges, did not realize in 1960 that they were within a few years of a dramatic turning point in the course of their development. Few of them perceived cause to be concerned about their basic reason for being. Few of their partisans would have believed predictions that by the end of the decade only half of them would still be operating as women's colleges, that traditional allegiances and ties would in many instances be severed or severely weakened, that about one in eight would be closed or merged and that all would be (or would have been) engaged in a critical re-examination of the viability of traditional institutional policies, objectives, and structures--in response to pressures generated by social and economic conditions which tended to shrink and otherwise alter the character of applicant pools for private colleges generally, and women's colleges in particular.

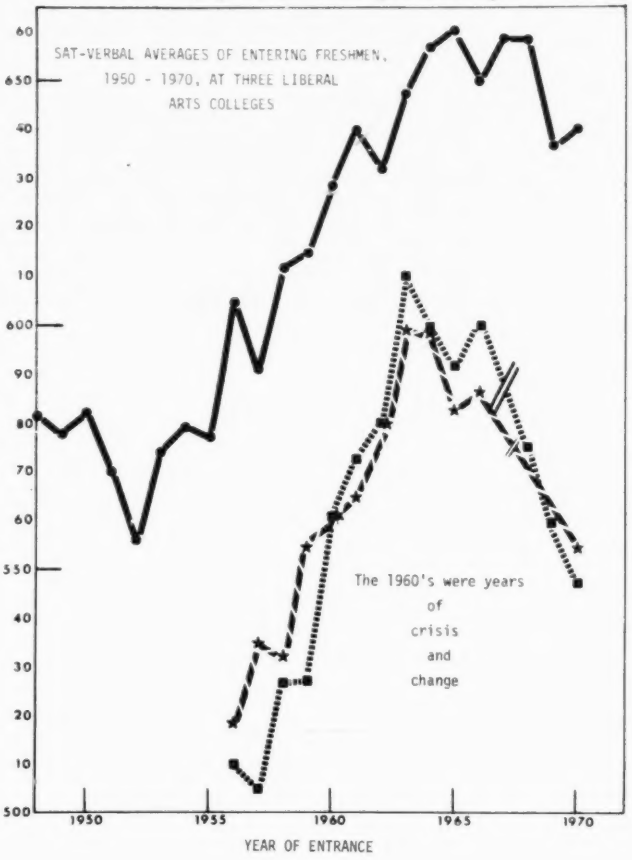
Yet, before the decade had ended, most women's colleges were forced by circumstances to examine critically (in many cases, for the first time since being founded) their major reason for being, and to clarify and redefine their educational objectives and their institutional mission in the face of rapidly changing student preferences and steadily mounting economic pressures.

THE COURSE OF EVENTS DURING THE DECADE IS SYMBOLIZED BY TRENDS IN THE SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE LEVELS OF STUDENTS IN SUCCESSIVE ENTERING CLASSES AT THREE COLLEGES (mean scores on the SAT-Verbal). The early 1960's were characterized by continuing high demand for college places, increased institutional selectivity on academic and socioeconomic variables, and generally favorable economic conditions which helped to offset the steadily rising costs of attending and operating private colleges.

BY THE MID-1960'S THESE CONDITIONS HAD BEGUN TO CHANGE. The latter half of the decade was marked by *shrinking applicant pools*, heightened competition among the colleges for students, a decline in the economy generally, and the continued growth of the public sector of higher education.

For Catholic colleges, these conditions were exacerbated by a general loosening of church-ties and loyalties which affected the college-choice patterns of girls from Catholic families.

Changes in the academic qualifications of students entering three colleges traditionally for women only symbolize changes in the course of institutional life for many private colleges during a decade



THESE AND OTHER CONDITIONS POSED A MOUNTING THREAT TO THE CONTINUED VIABILITY OF MANY OF THE SMALLER, LESS AFFLUENT WOMEN'S COLLEGES AS THEY FACED THE 1970'S. For the more affluent and selective, independent women's colleges, the fact that *many of the "leading" (most affluent, prestigious, and selective) liberal arts colleges and universities for men were beginning to recruit women* constituted an added challenge by further heightening the competition for students.

IT IS AGAINST SUCH A BACKGROUND THAT THIS SURVEY WAS UNDERTAKEN IN APRIL, 1972, AT THE SUGGESTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF COLLEGE RESEARCH CENTER.

The principal purposes of the survey were as follows:

a) to ascertain the current status and plans of colleges traditionally for women only,

b) to provide factual perspective on the extent and nature of changes in policies and practices with regard to coeducation since 1960, and

c) to analyze enrolment and other data which might be useful for institutional assessment and evaluation.

The women's-college scene in 1972 . . .

CRC's survey in April, 1972, revealed that of the 298 colleges identified as women's colleges in 1960, *only about one-half (146 of 298, or 49%) were still operating as women's colleges.* About 40 percent (119 of 298) *were officially coeducational, coordinate, or merged-coeducational.* The remainder (33 of 298, or about 11%) were *no longer in existence.* Considering only the 265 institutions still in operation, the 1972 breakdown becomes:

- 55 percent of 265 colleges still operating as women's colleges and 45 percent "coed."

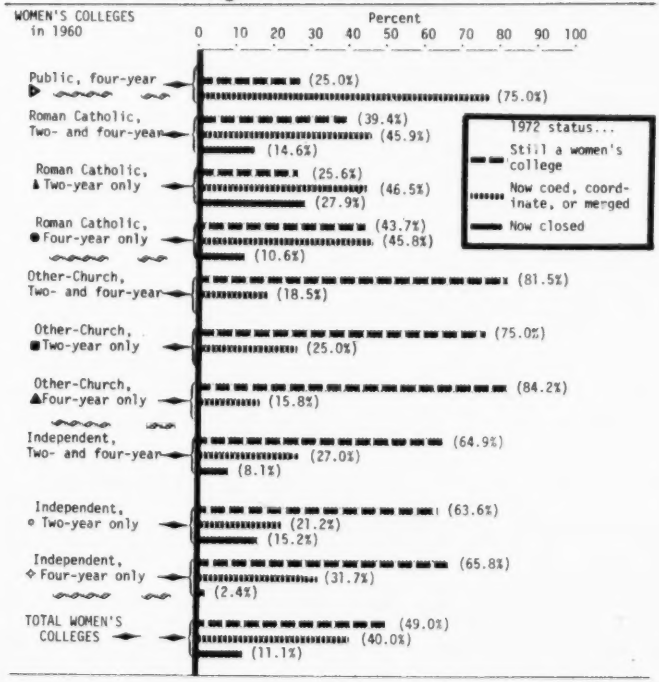
The shift to coeducation, however, has not been equally pronounced in all categories of colleges. *It has been most pronounced among Catholic colleges*--only 73 of which were operating as women's colleges in 1972 as compared to 165 in 1970--*and the public women's colleges*--for whom the prospect of continuing to operate . . .

By 1972, many "traditionally for women only" colleges had broken with tradition

1960 status	No. in survey	1972 status: Women's college	Coeducational or other: Coed	Coord	Merged	College closed
Two-year college	(84)	(38)	(27)	(1)	(1)	(17)
▲ Roman Catholic	43	11	18	1	1	12
■ Other-church	8	6	2	--	--	--
○ Independent	33	21	7	--	--	5
Four-year college	(214)	(108)	(74)	(10)	(6)	(16)
● Roman Catholic	142	62	54	5	6	15
▲ Other-church	19	16	1	2	--	--
◇ Independent	41	27	11	2	--	1
▶ Public	12	3	8	1	--	--
All colleges	(298)	(146)	(101)	(11)	(7)	(33)

. . . on a sex-segregated basis is beclouded by a number of legal questions regarding sex-discrimination.

Catholic and public women's colleges have led the way toward coeducation, while other-Church and independent colleges have been more resistant



Thus, in 1972, only about 39 percent of the original group of Catholic colleges were continuing their traditional role. *Most of the closed colleges were Catholic (27 of 33),* further thinning the ranks of Catholic women's colleges.

On the other hand, a substantial majority of other-Church colleges (over 80%) were still women's colleges in 1972.

Independent women's colleges also have tended to resist pressures toward coeducation: almost two-thirds of them retain their original classification.

However, not every college involved is committed to retain the "women's college role and identity"--*many are watching and waiting.*

The pace and the pattern of change . . .

THE TREND TO COEDUCATION, INITIATED WITHOUT FANFARE BY A HANDFUL OF PUBLIC AND CATHOLIC WOMEN'S COLLEGES IN THE EARLY 1960'S, GAINED MOMENTUM AFTER 1965 AND CONTINUED INTO THE 1970'S. Of 119 colleges reporting coed status in 1972, 97 reported an official date for the change. Considering only this latter group, only about 5 percent (5 of 97) were officially coed prior to 1965. By way of contrast, more than one-half of all the status-changes became effective in 1970, 1971, or 1972. The number of colleges adopting coeducation peaked in 1970, when 21 colleges abandoned their traditional mission as women's colleges. However, it appears that the pace of change has slackened.

OTHER INSTITUTIONAL FEATURES WERE ALSO CHANGING . . .

Many Catholic colleges were moving to disestablish their official Church-connection and, for a variety of reasons, seek independent, nonprofit status. Of 158 Catholic colleges still in operation, a total of 53 (33.5%) indicated that they were either independent, nonprofit with no Church affiliation (35 colleges), or independent, nonprofit and Catholic (18 colleges). Thus, *only some two-thirds of the traditionally Roman Catholic colleges reported an unqualified Church affiliation at the time of the CRC survey.*

Several of the other-Church related colleges also severed their formal church-ties--five of 27 reported independent, nonprofit status as of 1972.

SOME TWO-YEAR COLLEGES EXPANDED DURING THE DECADE. In 1972, 10 of 84 colleges which had two-year programs in 1960 reported four-year status; 17 were closed.

❖❖

❖❖ The trend to coed status accelerated late in the decade

Year officially coeducational	Control or affiliation in 1960 RC No.	OC No.	INP No.	PUB No.	(Total) No.
1972	5	-	3	3	(11)
1971	10	1	6	-	(17)
1970	19	-	2	-	(21)
1969	12	2	4	-	(18)
1968	9	-	1	-	(10)
1967	5	-	1	1	(7)
1966	2	-	-	1	(3)
1965	3	-	-	1	(4)
1964	-	-	-	2	(2)
1963	1	-	-	-	(1)
1962	2	-	-	-	(2)
No date	16	2	3	1	(22)
Total coed	85	5	20	9	(119)

❖❖

❖❖ Church-ties were loosening

Affiliation in 1960	No.	Control or affiliation in 1972 RC No.	RC/INP No.	INP No.	OC No.
Roman Catholic	(158)*	105	18	35	-
Other-Church	(27)	-	-	5	22
Total	(185)*	105	18	40	22

* Does not include 27 "closed" institutions (RC)

❖❖

❖❖ Some two-year colleges were expanding

Two-year college in 1960	No.	Level of program in 1972 Two-year	Four-year
Roman Catholic	(43)*	29	2
Other-Church	(8)**	5	3
Independent	(33)**	23	5
Total	(84)***	57	10

* Includes 12 colleges now closed

** Includes 5 colleges now closed

*** Includes 17 colleges now closed

❖❖

THOUGH THE PACE OF CHANGE IS SLOWER TODAY, THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO POLICIES AND PRACTICES RELATED TO COEDUCATION REMAINS FLUID. IT IS PROBABLE TOO THAT MORE CHURCH-RELATED COLLEGES WILL OPT FOR INDEPENDENCE.

PLANS, POLICIES, AND GOALS RELATED TO COEDUCATION ARE STILL IN A STATE OF FLUX AMONG COLLEGES TRADITIONALLY FOR WOMEN ONLY, ALTHOUGH OVER 90 APPEAR TO BE COMMITTED TO A WOMEN'S COLLEGE ROLE.

- Unequivocal commitment to remain a college for women is reported by more than one-third of the colleges (93 of 247, or 37.6%).
- A qualified commitment is expressed by about 17 percent of the colleges, as follows:
  - 24 colleges (about 10%) say, *"We are continuing our traditional role as a college for women pending the outcome of studies currently underway or planned regarding future directions for the college."*
  - 18 colleges (about 7%) say, *"We have decided to continue as a women's college on a 'wait and see' basis."*

An unequivocal commitment to continue in the women's-college role is not equally characteristic of all categories of women's colleges. When responses are analyzed by 1960 degree-level-and-control categories, we find considerable variability.

- Proportionately more independent and other-Church, four-year colleges made an unqualified commitment to maintain their traditional orientation--about half of these colleges appear to be holding firm, as compared to slightly more than one-third of Catholic four-year colleges.

REGARDLESS OF THEIR CURRENT OFFICIAL STATUS, VERY FEW OF THE COLLEGES REPORT POLICIES WHICH PROHIBIT THE ADMISSION OF MEN TO UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS.

- "Highly restrictive" policies are reported by only 34 colleges (about 14%), of which 19 report that *men are not admitted to undergraduate programs*, and 15 report that *male admissions are restricted to special nondegree courses or programs*. It should be recalled that 53 percent of these colleges had "no admit" policies in 1960.
- *Enrolment of men and women on the same basis* is now institutional policy for about 45 percent, consistent with their newly established status as coeducational institutions, while the *admission of men to degree candidacy in special circumstances* is allowed by an additional 18 percent. In 1960 only 3 percent admitted men and women without some sex-related considerations.
- About 21 percent of the colleges say that they *admit men, but not as degree candidates*--e.g., in exchange programs.
- Consistent with the fact that proportionately more of them are now coed, restrictive policies regarding admittance of men are least characteristic of Catholic and public colleges.

FOR A FEW COLLEGES IN EVERY 1960 DEGREE-LEVEL-AND-CONTROL CATEGORY, CURRENT POLICIES WHICH PERMIT THE ENROLMENT OF MEN APPEAR TO REPRESENT CONCESSIONS TO REALITY RATHER THAN LONG-TERM PREFERENCES OR GOALS FOR AN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT BODY.

- More than one-fourth of all responding colleges (68 of 247, or about 28%) checked *women only* as the statement most descriptive of long-range goals regarding sex-ratio among undergraduate students even though, as indicated above, only 19 colleges will not now admit men. *A limited number of men in a predominately women's colleges* is the long-range goal of 38 colleges (about 15%).
- Only 29 colleges (about 12%) would like to enrol *about the same number of men and women*, while an additional 10 colleges (4%) would prefer *a substantial minority of men in a majority women's college*.
- *A sex-ratio among undergraduates which is approximately like that of the applicant pool* is the goal for 34 colleges (about 14%).
- Almost one-fourth (23%) of the colleges say that they have *no specific goals in this area*.

Policies and plans related to coeducation, as reported in 1972 by 247 colleges traditionally for women only, classified according to 1960 degree-level and control

STATEMENT OF CURRENT STATUS AND/OR PLANS REGARDING COEDUCATION	1960 classification by level of degree, and control or affiliation							
	Two-year colleges			Four-year colleges				All colleges
	R.C.	Other church	I/NP	R.C.	Other church	I/NP	Public	
	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %
We are committed to remain a women's college	6 21.4	3 37.5	10 43.5	43 35.8	10 55.6	19 50.0	2 16.7	93 37.6
We have decided to continue as a women's college on a "wait and see" basis	2 7.1	3 37.5	3 13.0	4 3.3	3 16.7	3 7.9	- --	18 7.3
Continuing traditional role pending outcome of studies now underway	3 10.7	- --	3 13.0	13 10.8	1 5.6	3 7.9	1 8.3	24 9.7
Now officially coeducational	15 53.6	2 25.0	7 30.4	53 44.2	1 5.6	9 23.7	7 58.3	94 38.1
Will become officially coeducational	1 3.6	- --	- --	-- --	- --	- --	1 8.3	2 0.8
Now a coordinate college	1 3.6	- --	- --	5 4.2	2 11.1	1 2.6	1 8.3	10 4.0
Other (NR)	- --	- --	- --	2 1.6	1 5.6	3 7.9	- --	6 2.4

POLICIES REGARDING ADMISSION OF MEN TO UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS, 1971-72	1960 classification by level of degree, and control or affiliation							
	Two-year colleges			Four-year colleges				All colleges
	R.C.	Other church	I/NP	R.C.	Other church	I/NP	Public	
	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %
Men are not admitted to our program	2 7.1	4 50.0	4 17.4	3 2.5	2 11.1	3 7.9	1 8.3	19 7.7
Men may enroll in our programs on same basis as women are enrolled	18 64.3	2 25.0	5 21.7	61 50.8	5 27.7	12 31.6	7 58.3	110 44.5
Men may enroll and become candidates for our degree(s) but only in special circumstances	4 14.3	- --	5 21.7	24 20.0	3 16.7	6 15.8	2 16.7	44 17.8
Men may enroll but not as candidates for our degree(s)--e.g., as exchange students	- --	2 25.0	4 17.4	24 20.0	6 33.3	14 36.8	1 8.3	51 20.6
Men may enroll only for special, nondegree courses or programs	4 14.3	- --	3 13.0	5 4.2	1 5.6	1 2.6	1 8.3	15 6.1
Other (NR)	- --	- --	2 8.7	3 2.5	1 5.6	2 5.3	- --	8 3.2

GOALS REGARDING SEX-RATIO IN THE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT BODY	1960 classification by level of degree, and control or affiliation							
	Two-year colleges			Four-year colleges				All colleges
	R.C.	Other church	I/NP	R.C.	Other church	I/NP	Public	
	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %
Women only	6 21.4	4 50.0	8 34.8	25 20.8	9 50.0	14 36.8	2 16.7	68 27.5
A sex-ratio that will be approximately like that of the applicant pool	4 14.3	1 12.5	2 8.7	21 17.5	- --	4 10.5	2 16.7	34 13.8
About the same number of men and women	3 10.7	1 12.5	1 4.4	14 11.7	2 11.1	5 13.2	3 25.0	29 11.7
A limited number of men in a predominately womens' college	2 7.1	2 25.0	3 13.0	18 15.0	3 16.7	8 21.0	2 16.7	38 15.4
A substantial minority of men in a majority women's college	- --	- --	2 8.7	6 5.0	- --	- --	2 16.7	10 4.0
No specific goals in this area	12 42.9	- --	6 26.1	29 24.2	4 22.2	4 10.5	1 8.3	56 22.7
Other (NR)	1 3.6	- --	1 4.4	7 5.9	- --	3 7.9	- --	12 4.8
Number of colleges	28	8	23	120	18	38	12	247

NOTE: COLUMN TOTALS SHOULD EQUAL 100% WITHIN LIMITS OF ROUNDING.

Coeducation and colleges traditionally for men only . . THE TREND TOWARD COEDUCATION, AS WE HAVE INDICATED, HAS BY NO MEANS BEEN RESTRICTED TO WOMEN'S COLLEGES. Information regarding the status vis-à-vis coeducation, in 1971-72, of 261 institutions which were for men only in 1960 (including religious and theological schools), compiled from published sources, indicates that *only 101 (39%) of these institutions were sex-segregated in 1971;* that 105 (40%) were officially coeducational, and the remaining 55 (21%) were not listed in the *Education Directory*.

The status in 1971 of 261 institutions which were for men only in 1960, according to 1960 control, degree-level, and type

Men's colleges in 1960	No. of institutions	Status in 1971: Coeducational No.	Coeducational Percent	Men's college No.	Men's college Percent	Not listed in Directory No.	Not listed in Directory Percent
Roman Catholic							
Universities and liberal arts	(55)	30	54.5	17	30.9	8	14.5
Theological and religious	(58)	2	3.4	34	58.6	22	37.9
Two-year institutions	(21)	1	4.8	3	14.3	17	81.0
Other-Church related							
Universities and liberal arts	(8)	4	50.0	4	50.0	-	-
Two-year colleges	(2)	2	100.0	-	-	-	-
Theological and religious	(35)	20	57.1	11	31.4	4	11.4
Independent, Nonprofit							
Universities and liberal arts	(29)	19	65.5	10	34.5	-	-
Technological institutes	(18)	14	77.8	3	16.7	1	5.6
Two-year institutions	(13)	5	38.5	6	46.2	2	15.4
Theological and religious	(2)	-	-	2	100.0	-	-
Public	(20)	8	40.0	11	55.0	1	5.0
All institutions	(261)	105	40.2	101	38.7	55	21.1

Note: Information regarding 1971 status is from U. S. Office of Education, Education Directory, 1971-72, Higher Education, Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1972, supplemented by other, more recent, published announcements. Many of the "unlisted" institutions, most of which were Catholic, may be closed, paralleling the situation for a number of Catholic women's colleges. However, name changes and nonreporting may also be involved.

As the 1970's began, over one-half of the Catholic and other-Church related universities and liberal arts colleges, and 70 percent of the independent universities, liberal arts colleges and technical institutions--including some of the most prestigious and sought-after, erstwhile male bastions--were actively recruiting women, thus complicating the prospects for many colleges traditionally for women only, especially the selective ones--those which had turned to coeducation and those which had not.

PATTERNS OF ENROLMENT, 1960 to 1970, AMONG COLLEGES TRADITIONALLY FOR WOMEN

For the 230 nonpublic women's colleges, most (84%) of the decade's total gain in enrolment had been attained by 1965. *The post-1965 period was marked by declining growth rates. For some colleges, enrolment in 1970 was lower than that in 1960.*

The typical nonpublic college enrolled 554 students (male, female; full- and part-time) in 1960, increased its total enrolment by 180 students to a level of 734 in 1965, but did not add many students thereafter. The typical college enrolled only 34 more students in 1970 than in 1965. This modest gain in total enrolment, to a level of 768 in 1970, was due to an increase in the average enrolment of men, since the average enrolment of women in 1970 was actually lower than in 1965.

Over the entire decade, there was only a small increase in average freshman enrolment, except for the public colleges. Nonpublic colleges reported an average freshman class of 203 students in 1970 and thus enroled 21 students more than the average of 182 registered ten years earlier. This mean increase of 21 consisted of 10 more women and 11 more men than were enroled in 1960. Catholic colleges (four-year) had smaller freshman classes in 1970 than in 1960.

BY FALL, 1970, 70 PERCENT OF THE 240 COLLEGES WERE REPORTING SOME MALE ENROLMENT, AS COMPARED TO ONLY 30 PERCENT IN 1960, AND ONLY THE TWO-YEAR INDEPENDENT COLLEGES REMAINED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY FEMALE--ONLY 4 of the 26 colleges reported male enrolment in 1970 (20 students in all).

- Four-year independent colleges averaged over 100 men, although the mean enrolment of freshman males was only 18 for the entire group of four-year INP colleges, including several with no male enrolment.

- Dramatic gains in enrolment were chalked up by ten public colleges which enroled about 3,400 students (mean) in 1970, about double their 1960 average (with 12 times as many men as in 1960).

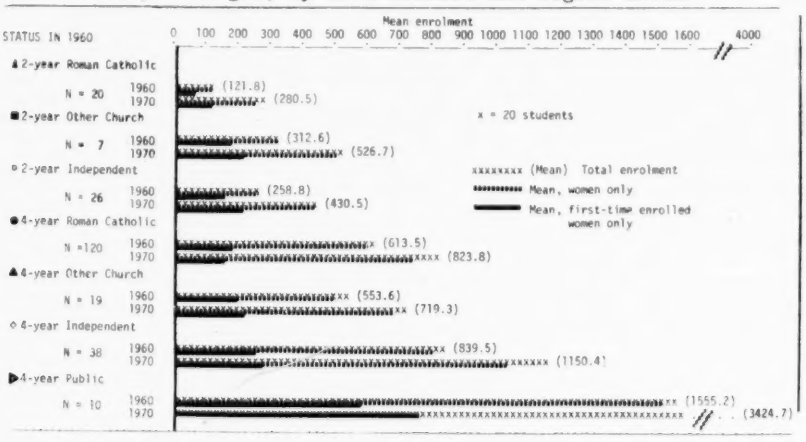
- The average increase in total enrolment, 1960 to 1970, for public colleges amounted to over 1,850 students--only 10 of 230 nonpublic colleges had as many students in 1970.

Enrolment averages for 1960, 1965, and 1970, for 240 colleges traditionally for women only, by sex, and by degree-level and control in 1960

Degree-level and control in 1960	No. colleges	Average (mean) enrolment, selected categories, by sex									No. of colleges reporting males	
		1960			1965			1970				
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	1960	1970
Two-year, Roman Catholic	(20)											
▲ Total enrolment		122	1	121	206	2	204	281	38	242	(2)	(13)
First-time students only		66	1	65	-	-	-	133	21	112		
Two-year, Other-Church	(7)											
■ Total enrolment		313	0	313	423	0	423	527	24	503	(0)	(7)
First-time students only		189	0	189	-	-	-	229	7	222		
Two-year, Independent	(26)											
○ Total enrolment		259	0	259	415	0	415	431	1	430	(0)	(4)
First-time students only		155	0	155	-	-	-	229	*	229		
Four-year, Roman Catholic	(120)											
● Total enrolment		613	9	604	811	24	787	824	83	741	(42)	(102)
First-time students only		176	*	176	-	-	-	172	13	159		
Four-year, Other-Church	(19)											
▲ Total enrolment		554	41	512	717	28	689	719	30	690	(9)	(7)
First-time students only		213	6	207	-	-	-	221	5	217		
Four-year, Independent	(38)											
◇ Total enrolment		840	38	802	1055	64	991	1150	105	1045	(13)	(26)
First-time students only		264	4	260	-	-	-	303	18	285		
Four-year, Public	(10)											
▶ Total enrolment		1555	41	1514	2365	113	2252	3425	501	2923	(7)	(10)
First-time students only		588	7	581	-	-	-	836	74	762		
All colleges, total enrolment	(240)	596	16	580	802	29	773	879	85	794	(73)	(169)
All colleges, first-time only		199	2	197	-	-	-	229	15	214		
Nonpublic only, total enrol.	(230)	554	14	539	734	26	709	768	67	701		

◇◇◇◇◇

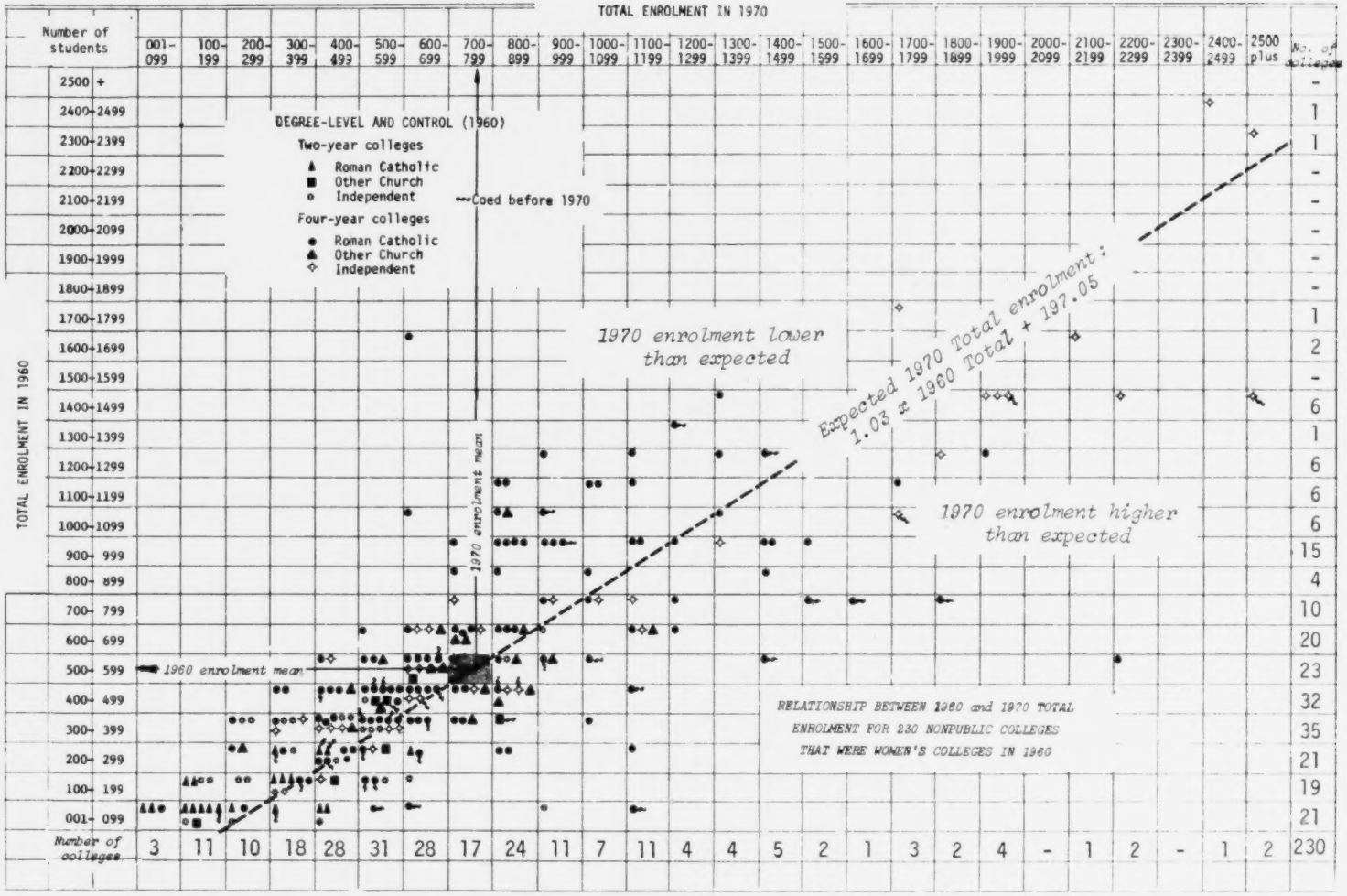
1970 versus 1960 mean enrolment in selected categories, for 240 study-colleges, by 1960 control and degree-level



◇◇◇◇◇

By and large, as they entered the 1970's, the projection for private, "traditionally for women only" colleges was one of static or declining enrolment among institutions of which three-fourths enroled fewer than 1,000 students and 30 percent enroled fewer than 500.

However, not all colleges were seeking to expand. And the enrolment picture was brighter for INP four-year colleges than for other groups. MOREOVER, THE PICTURE WHICH HAS EMERGED HERE FOR GROUPS OF NONPUBLIC, TRADITIONALLY WOMEN'S COLLEGES AS THE 1970'S BEGAN DOES NOT ACCURATELY PORTRAY THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF MANY INDIVIDUAL COLLEGES--SOME VARIED MARKEDLY FROM THE AVERAGES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE GROUPS, AS WE SHALL SEE.



The correlation between total institutional enrolment in 1960 and total enrolment in 1970 is high ($r = .81$), but there is still considerable variation in 1970 enrolment among institutions which were equal in size when the decade began

Differential growth patterns, 1960 to 1970 . . . The relationship between 1960 and 1970 total enrolment for 230 nonpublic colleges in the sample (all those for which both sets of enrolment data were available) is summarized graphically in the facing figure.

Each college is located according to its total enrolment in 1960 (vertically) and 1970 (horizontally). The diagonal line indicates "average expectancy" for 1970 total enrolment among colleges at various levels of 1960 total enrolment.

Based on the correlation between 1960 and 1970 enrolment data (r = .81), the "best estimate" of 1970 total enrolment for a randomly selected nonpublic college in this sample is given by the following "formula": 1.03 (1960 Total) + 197.05. [Thus, for example, the best estimate of 1970 enrolment for a college which enroled 1,000 students in 1960 is: 1.03 (1,000) + 197.05, or 1,030 + 197.05, or 1227.05.] Application of this formula yields "average expectancy" in terms of 1970 total enrolment for all the nonpublic colleges at a given 1960 enrolment level.

Colleges plotted below the diagonal line in the figure had a 1970 enrolment which exceeded average expectancy, and colleges plotted above the diagonal had a 1970 total which fell below average expectancy. By inspection of the figure we get a picture of differential growth patterns over the decade for individual institutions, and for the various categories of institutions (defined in terms of 1960 control-and-degree-level). For example:

The distribution of dots (●) and small triangles (▲) points up the below-average growth patterns of many four-year and two-year Catholic colleges, respectively. It appears that those four-year Catholic colleges which began the decade with relatively large enrolments fared relatively poorly, tending to fall short of average expectancy in terms of 1970 enrolment--note the concentration of dots to the left of the diagonal, especially in the rows corresponding to 1960 enrolments of 900 or higher.

On the other hand, the larger independent four-year colleges (✧)--those with 1960 enrolment of 900 or higher--appear to have done somewhat better than average for nonpublic women's colleges, in terms of enrolment gain over the decade.

Institutions identified as pre-1970-coed (e.g., ●↖) tend to be located to the right of the diagonal, indicating greater than average enrolment gain, 1960 to 1970.

The method used to develop best estimates of 1970 total enrolment was also used to develop best estimates in two other enrolment categories, namely, women only in 1970, and total first-time enrolment (i.e., size of freshman class) in 1970, from 1960 enrolments in the respective categories. The formulae which yield the respective "best estimates" are as follows:

Estimated 1970 Women only enrolment = .96 (1960 women only) + 183.26
Estimated 1970 First-time enrolment = .73 (First-time 1960) + 69.72

Expected and observed 1970 enrolment averages in the several categories were determined for several groups of nonpublic colleges, as follows:

a) the several groups defined in terms of 1960-control-and-degree-level,

b) "highly selective" nonpublic colleges in the sample versus "highly selective" traditionally coeducational colleges, and

c) nonpublic colleges in the sample which became coeducational prior to 1972 versus other groups.

CATEGORIES OF WOMEN'S COLLEGES FOR WHICH THE AVERAGE OBSERVED ENROLMENT IN 1970, TOTAL AND WOMEN ONLY, WAS *GREATER THAN EXPECTED:*

- Independent four-year colleges generally, and highly selective independents, and
- Two-year, other-Church colleges.

OBSERVED 1970 ENROLMENTS WERE *LOWER THAN EXPECTED* FOR:

- Catholic colleges, both two- and four-year, and the two-year independents.

Expected *versus* actual 1970 enrolment in selected categories for 230 nonpublic colleges traditionally for women only, and for 45 "highly selective," traditionally coeducational colleges

Groups of colleges (1960 status)	(No.)	Average (mean) enrolment: Total enrolment 1970 expected *	Total enrolment 1970 actual	Total enrolment Difference (Act. - Exp.)	Women only 1970 expected **	Women only 1970 actual	Women only Difference (Act. - Exp.)
WOMEN'S COLLEGES: TWO-YEAR							
▲Roman Catholic	(20)	322.6	280.5	-42.1	299.5	242.8	-56.7
■Other-Church	(7)	519.0	526.7	7.7	483.4	502.6	19.2
○Independent	(26)	463.6	430.5	-33.1	431.7	430.0	- 1.7
WOMEN'S COLLEGES: FOUR-YEAR							
●Roman Catholic	(120)	828.9	823.7	- 5.2	763.5	740.8	-22.7
["Highly selective" only]***	[10]	[1056.6]	[972.1]	[-84.5]	[1037.0]	[1032.3]	[- 4.7]
▲Other-Church	(19)	767.3	719.3	-48.0	675.2	689.7	14.5
◇Independent	(38)	1061.8	1150.4	88.6	953.1	1045.2	92.1
["Highly selective" only]	[20]	[1136.4]	[1179.2]	[42.8]	[1087.2]	[1169.1]	[81.9]
▶Public	(10)	1798.9	3424.7	1625.8	1636.8	2923.3	1286.5
COED COLLEGES: FOUR-YEAR ["Highly Selective" only]							
Independent colleges	[35]	[1388.8]	[1536.4]	[147.6]	[622.0]	[641.9]	[19.9]
Other-Church	[10]	[1640.8]	[1854.9]	[214.1]	[670.6]	[696.2]	[25.6]

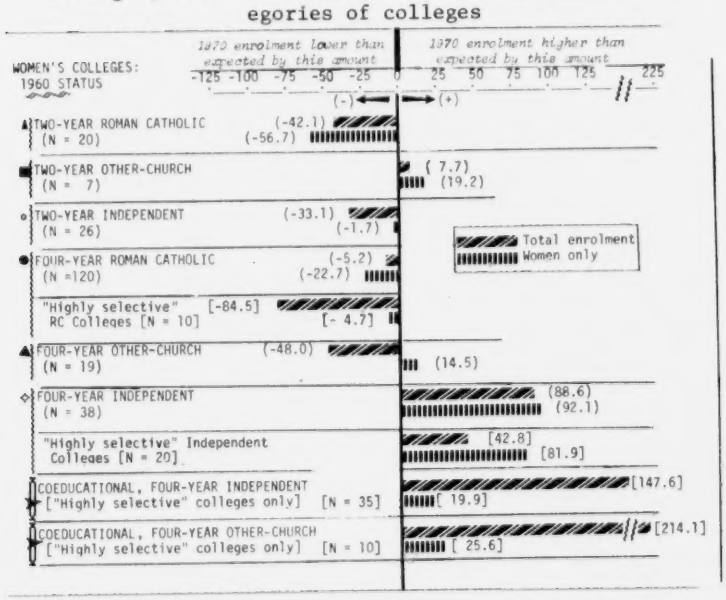
* This is the "best estimate" of 1970 Total enrolment, from the 1960 Total, based on data for 230 nonpublic, women's colleges. The "best-estimate" (or expected enrolment) is provided by: [1.03 (1960 Total) + 197.05].

** This is the "best estimate" of 1970 enrolment of women only, from the 1960 enrolment of women only, based on the same group of institutions. The expected enrolment of women in 1970 is given by: [.96 (1960 Women) + 183.26].

*** "Highly selective" institutions are those with an "estimated selectivity score" of 60 or higher as reported by Astin [A. W., Who Goes Where To College?, Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1965].

The typical four-year other-Church college enroled *fewer total students but more women students than expected* in 1970. FOR COMPARATIVE PURPOSES, THE FORMULAE USED TO ESTIMATE 1970 FROM 1960 ENROLMENTS AMONG NONPUBLIC WOMEN'S COLLEGES WERE APPLIED TO ENROLMENT DATA FOR 45 HIGHLY SELECTIVE, TRADITIONALLY COED COLLEGES (35 independent and 10 other-Church).

Difference between actual and expected 1970 enrolment averages, total and women only, for designated categories of colleges



NOTE: The "expected" 1970 enrolment in a given category (e.g., women only or total) is the best estimate based on an institution's 1960 enrolment in that category.

- Larger in 1960 than their women's college counterparts, the selective traditionally coed group also grew more rapidly during the decade. In 1970, their total enrolment average was considerably higher than expected according to the general women's college projections--e.g., selective independent, traditionally coed colleges gained 147 students more than expected, as compared to an average gain of about 89 for their counterparts among the women's colleges, although the picture is reversed when women only enrolment is compared.

HOWEVER, AS WE SHALL SEE, THOSE WOMEN'S COLLEGES WHICH BECAME COEDUCATIONAL BEFORE 1970 MADE GREATER RELATIVE GAINS IN TOTAL ENROLMENT THAN THE TRADITIONALLY COED COLLEGES UNDER STUDY HERE.

Coeducation as a factor affecting enrolment . . . By 1972, 110 nonpublic colleges which in 1960 were women's colleges had introduced coeducation. Of these colleges, 89 reported an official date for the change to coed status, and of the dates involved, more than one-half (45 of 89) were post-1970. Our analysis of coeducation as a factor in enrolment was therefore relatively limited in scope and designed to answer two questions:

Did the pre-1970-coed colleges tend to fare better in enrolment gain, 1960 to 1970, than women's colleges generally?

Did the few colleges which turned to coeducation early in the decade tend to fare better than all pre-1970-coed colleges?

Results of the analyses undertaken warrant an affirmative answer to both questions:

- For 40 pre-1970-coed colleges (8 independent or other-Church and 32 Catholic), the average total enrolment increased from 465, in 1960, to 879, in 1970--they enroled 202 students more than average expectancy in 1970.
- For six pre-1967-coed colleges, all Catholic, average total enrolment increased more dramatically, from a mean of 336 in 1960 to one of 1,018 in 1970. . .

Introduction of coeducation prior to 1970 was associated with greater than average gain in total enrolment from 1960 to 1970

Enrolment factor and year	Nonpublic women's colleges in 1960			Traditionally coed colleges
	Pre-1970 coed	Pre-1967 coed	All 1960 colleges	Highly selective only
	N = 40	N = 8	N = 230	N = 45
Mean enrolment in 1960	465	336	554	1211
Mean enrolment in 1970	879	1018	768	1607
Expected total in 1970	(677)	(543)	(768)	(1445)*
Deviation from expected	+202	+475	0	+162
1970 males as % of total	26%	41%	8%	57%

* This is the best estimate of 1970 total enrolment for a randomly selected nonpublic women's college which enrolled 1211 students in 1960. Thus, the typical highly-selective, independent or other-Church related, traditionally coed college experienced an enrolment gain which was better than the average expectancy established for 230 nonpublic women's colleges.

Pre-1970-coed Catholic colleges fared better than their sister institutions in terms of enrolment gain during the 1960's

ROMAN CATHOLIC WOMEN'S COLLEGES (1960 Classification)	Year	Average (mean) enrolment Total	Men	Women
All Catholic colleges with 1960 and 1970 data (N=140)				
Total enrolment	1960	543	8	535
	1970	746	76	670
Expected	*1970*	*757*	-	*697*
Deviation from expected		(- 11)	-	(- 27)
First-time enrolment	1960	160	*	160
	1970	167	15	152
Expected	*1970*	*187*	-	*187*
Deviation from expected		[- 20]	-	[- 35]
Those "officially coeducational" prior to 1970 (N = 32)				
Total enrolment	1960	394	15	379
	1970	787	210	577
Expected	*1970*	*602*	-	*547*
Deviation from expected		(+185)	-	(+ 30)
First-time enrolment	1960	109	*	109
	1970	170	47	123
Expected	*1970*	*149*	-	*149*
Deviation from expected		[+ 21]	-	[- 16]

* Less than 0.5

When the analyses were limited to Catholic colleges, the results were similar.

- 1970 average enrolments were lower than expected for Catholic colleges as a whole, both two- and four-year.
- For 32 pre-1970-coed colleges, the average 1970 total enrolment was higher than expected by 185 students.
- Although the average enrolment of freshman women in the pre-1970-coed group was below expectancy, the total enrolment of freshmen averaged 21 students more than expected.

It is noteworthy that, for 230 nonpublic colleges, only 8 percent of the 1970 total enrolment was male, as compared to 26 percent for the pre-1970 and 41 percent for the pre-1967-coed colleges.

WOMEN'S COLLEGES WHICH BECAME COEDUCATIONAL WHILE THE DEMAND FOR COLLEGE PLACES WAS STILL RELATIVELY HIGH APPEAR TO HAVE FARED BETTER IN TERMS OF ENROLMENT GAIN THAN THEIR SISTER INSTITUTIONS.

Problems of transition: anticipation vs. reality . . . .

Fifty colleges which had made the official transition to coeducation provided brief statements of problems anticipated and those actually encountered. The principal areas of difficulty as anticipated and realized by the colleges clustered around five areas which may be summarized as follows: RECREATION AND SPORTS (PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES), HOUSING AND RESIDENTIAL LIVING, CURRICULUM AND PROGRAMS, RECRUITMENT AND ADMISSIONS, AND PUBLIC RELATIONS (IMAGE, ALUMNAE). Four of the colleges reported that they anticipated no problems and eight indicated that they encountered no problems of substance. In general the number of colleges reporting actual problems was less than the number anticipating problems in all the most frequently mentioned areas. Less frequently anticipated and encountered problem areas were COUNSELING AND PLACEMENT, NEGATIVE STUDENT ATTITUDES, FACULTY MIX AND/OR ATTITUDINAL PROBLEMS, AND HEALTH AND FOOD SERVICES. If the pattern of these responses provides any insight into the problems of transition it is, possibly, that the problems are largely anticipatable and that they may loom somewhat larger in prospect than in fact.

A POST-SURVEY SUMMATION

THIS SURVEY BEGAN WITH THE COMPILATION OF A LIST OF COLLEGES WHICH WERE IDENTIFIED AS "WOMEN'S COLLEGES" IN 1960. As we have seen, there were 298 such institutions. The CRC survey which began in April, 1972, revealed that 33 of these colleges had closed or had announced plans to do so, that 146 were continuing with varying degrees of commitment and assurance their original mission as colleges for women, and that 119 had become coeducational, coordinate, or merged-coeducational colleges. *And of course the story of institutional change and development is open-ended--since the data of this survey were analyzed and structured in tabular and graphic formats, it has been necessary, for example, to add 10 more colleges to the growing "coed-coordinate" category which now accounts for 49 percent of the total group of 265 colleges traditionally for women only, as compared to 45 percent in spring, 1972 (see page 6).*

SO IT CAN ONLY BE SAID THAT THE LIST WHICH BEGINS ON THE FACING PAGE IS AS UP-TO-DATE AS POSSIBLE WITH REGARD TO THE INFORMATION IT CONVEYS. Colleges are identified by their current name, which in more than 50 instances differs from the name of record in 1960. They are classified according to sex-composition of the student body, control or affiliation, and level of degree-program as reported at the time the survey data were collected (i.e., spring, 1972). We have called attention to the fact that many Catholic colleges (and some other-Church related colleges) have established "independent, nonprofit" status. All church-related colleges which stated unambiguously that they were "independent, nonprofit" are so classified in the list but their former church-connection is indicated. Catholic colleges which reported that they were "independent, nonprofit *and* Catholic" are classified as "Catholic," but identified by special notation. *The colleges for which a change in status vis-à-vis coeducation has been indicated since the survey data were analyzed are also identified by special notation.*

265 COLLEGES TRADITIONALLY FOR WOMEN ONLY, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR STATUS IN 1972 WITH REGARD TO SEX-COMPOSITION OF THE STUDENT BODY, CONTROL OR AFFILIATION, AND LEVEL OF DEGREE-PROGRAM

WOMEN'S COLLEGES

USOE CODE	FICE CODE	COLLEGE NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
☒ *CATHOLIC, two-year*					
160145	001395	MT SACRED HEART COLLEGE[a]	HAMDEN	CT	06514
180120	001449	IMMACULATA COL OF WASH	WASHINGTON	DC	20016
230390	001680	FELICIAN COLLEGE	CHICAGO	IL	60645
230610	001718	MALLINCKRODT COLLEGE	WILMETTE	IL	60091
400020	002595	ASSUMPTION COL SISTERS	MENDHAM	NJ	07945
400295	007984	SALESIAN COLLEGE	NORTH HALEDN	NJ	07508
400325	002640	TOMBROCK COLLEGE	PATERSON	NJ	07424
420735	002764	MARIA REGINA COLLEGE	SYRACUSE	NY	13208
421045	002800	HARRIMAN COLLEGE	HARRIMAN	NY	10926
450312	003069	LOURDES JUNIOR COLLEGE	SYLVANIA	OH	43560
560180	003724	MARYMOUNT COLLEGE OF VA	ARLINGTON	VA	22207
☒ *OTHER-CHURCH, two-year*					
270220	001975	MIDWAY COLLEGE	MIDWAY	KY	40347
430390	002953	PEACE COLLEGE	RALEIGH	NC	27602
480045	003234	ELLEN CUSHING JR COL	BRYN MAWR	PA	19010
430480	002969	ST MARY'S JR COLL	RALEIGH	NC	27602
☒ *INDEPENDENT, two-year*					
160090	001386	HARTFORD COL FOR WOMEN	HARTFORD	CT	06105
180130	001451	MARJORIE WEBSTER JR COL	WASHINGTON	DC	20012
180150	001452	MOUNT VERNON COLLEGE	WASHINGTON	DC	20007
310075	002122	BAY PATH JUNIOR COLLEGE	LONGMEADOW	MA	01106
310300	002148	ENDICOTT JR COLLEGE	BEVERLY	MA	01915
310320	002150	FISHER JUNIOR COLLEGE	BOSTON	MA	02116
310350	002152	GARLAND JR COLLEGE	BOSTON	MA	02215
310400	002158	LASELL JR COLLEGE	AUBURNDALE	MA	02166
310580	002201	PINE MANOR JR COLLEGE	CHESTNUT HIL	MA	02167
350100	002458	COTTEY COLLEGE	NEVADA	MO	64772
400028	007502	BERKELEY SCHOOL	EAST ORANGE	NJ	07017
420090	002673	BENNETT COLLEGE	MILLBROOK	NY	12545
420200	002685	CAZENOVIA COLLEGE	CAZENOVIA	NY	13035
480555	003294	MANOR JR COLLEGE	JENKINTOWN	PA	19046
550040	003687	GREEN MOUNTAIN COLLEGE	POULTNEY	VT	05764
560280	003738	SOUTHERN SEM JR COLLEGE	BUENA VISTA	VA	24416
560300	003741	SULLINS COLLEGE	BRISTOL	VA	24201
☒ *CATHOLIC, four-year*					
140365	001180	RUSSELL COLLEGE	BURLINGAME	CA	94010
140880	001243	MOUNT ST MARYS COLLEGE[2]	LOS ANGELES	CA	90049
160010	001374	ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE	NEW HAVEN	CT	06511
160020	001375	ANNHURST COLLEGE[a]	WOODSTOCK	CT	06281
160190	001409	ST JOSEPH COLLEGE	WEST HARTFOD	CT	06117
180060	001441	DUNBARTON COL HOLY CROSS	WASHINGTON	DC	20008
180240	001460	TRINITY COLLEGE[a]	WASHINGTON	DC	20017
230070	001635	BARAT COLLEGE	LAKE FOREST	IL	60045
230315	001670	DELOURDES COLLEGE	DES PLAINES	IL	60016
230730	001731	MUNDELEIN COLLEGE[a]	CHICAGO	IL	60626
240330	001836	ST MARYS COLLEGE[3]	NOTRE DAME	IN	46556
240340	001835	ST MARY OF THE WOODS COL[a]	ST MARY OF DS	IN	47876
250090	001852	CLARKE COLLEGE	DUBUQUE	IA	52001
260380	001943	ST MARY COLLEGE	LEAVENWORTH	KS	66098
280170	002028	ST MARYS DOMINICAN COL	NEW ORLEANS	LA	70118
310040	002117	ANNA MARIA COL FOR WOMEN	PAXTON	MA	01612
310230	002140	COL OF OUR LADY OF ELMS	CHICOPEE	MA	01013
310290	002147	EMMANUEL COLLEGE	BOSTON	MA	02115
310485	002191	MOUNT ALVERNIA COLLEGE	CHSTNUT HL	MA	02158
310530	002195	NEWTON COL SACRED HEART[a]	NEWTON	MA	02159
310600	002206	REGIS COLLEGE	WESTON	MA	02193
330090	002342	COLLEGE OF ST CATHERINE	ST PAUL	MN	55105
330110	002344	COLLEGE OF ST TERESA	WINONA	MN	55987
350160	002464	FUNTBONNE COLLEGE	ST LOUIS	MO	63105
350295	002481	MARILLAC COLLEGE	NORMANDY	MO	63121
350365	002497	NOTRE DAME COLLEGE	ST LOUIS	MO	63125
390040	002577	MOUNT ST MARY COLLEGE	HOOKSETT	NH	03106
390075	002584	NOTRE DAME COLLEGE[a]	MANCHESTER	NH	03104
390090	002586	RIVIER COLLEGE[a]	NASHUA	NH	03060
400040	002598	CALDWELL COL	CALDWELL	NJ	07006
400060	002600	COLLEGE OF ST ELIZABETH	CONVENT STATO	NJ	07961
400100	002608	GEORGIAN COURT COLLEGE[a]	LAKEWOOD	NJ	08701
400120	002610	FELICIAN COLLEGE	LODI	NJ	07644
420640	002747	LADYCLIFF COLLEGE[a]	HIGHLAND FALS	NY	10928
420820	002775	MOLLOY COLLEGE	ROCKVILLE CR	NY	11750
450140	003033	COL MT ST JOSEPH ON OHIO	MT ST JOSEP	OH	45051
450380	003085	NOTRE DAME COLLEGE	CLEVELAND	OH	44121
450600	003134	URSULINE COLLEGE	CLEVELAND	OH	44124
480042	003233	ALVERNIA COLLEGE	READING	PA	19118
480130	003245	CHESTNUT HILL COLLEGE	PHILADELPHI	PA	19118
480160	003247	COLLEGE MISERICORDIA	DALLAS	PA	18612
480610	003276	IMMACULATA COLLEGE	IMMACULATA	PA	19345
480570	003296	MARYWOOD COLLEGE[2]	SCRANTON	PA	18509
480630	003303	CARLOW COLLEGE	PITTSBURGH	PA	15213
480675	003988	OUR LADY OF ANGELS COL	GLEN RIDDLE	PA	19037
480820	003360	ROSEMONT COLLEGE	ROSEMONT	PA	19010
481150	003387	VILLA MARIA COLLEGE	ERIE	PA	16505
490047	003404	MT ST JOSEPH COL OF RI	WAKEFIELD	RI	02880
490090	003411	SALVE REGINA COLLEGE	NEWPORT	RI	02841
530550	003605	DOMINICAN COLLEGE	HOUSTON	TX	77021
570100	003777	FT WRIGHT COLLEGE	SPOKANE	WA	99204
590320	003869	MOUNT MARY COLLEGE	MILWAUKEE	WI	53222
☒ *OTHER-CHURCH, four-year*					
100120	001023	JUDSON COLLEGE	MARION	AL	36756
200420	001595	TIFT COLLEGE	FORSYTH	GA	31029
200470	001600	WESLEYAN COLLEGE	MACON	GA	31201
340040	002398	BLUE MOUNTAIN COLLEGE	BLUE MOUNTAN	MS	38610
400050	002599	CENTENARY COL FOR WOMEN	HACKETTSTOW	NJ	07840
430070	002910	BENNETT COLLEGE	GREENSBORO	NC	27420
430330	002945	MEREDITH COLLEGE	RALEIGH	NC	27602
430450	002957	QUEENS COLLEGE	CHARLOTTE	NC	28207
480050	003235	BEAVER COLLEGE	GLENSIDE	PA	19038
480110	003243	CEDAR CREST COLLEGE	ALLENTOWN	PA	18104
500120	003430	COLUMBIA COLLEGE	COLUMBIA	SC	29203
560170	003723	MARY BALDWIN COLLEGE	STAUNTON	VA	24401
560240	003734	RANDOLPH MACON WOMANS CO	LYNCHBURG	VA	24504
430490	002960	SALEM COLLEGE	WINSTON-SALEM	NC	27108

WOMEN'S COLLEGES

USUE CODE	FICE CODE	COLLEGE NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
560350	003752	VIRGINIA INTERMONT COL	BRISTOL	VA	24201
		INDEPENDENT, four-year			
140850	001238	MILLS COLLEGE	OAKLAND	CA	94613
141320	001174	SCRIPPS COLLEGE	CLAREMONT	CA	91711
150060	001351	TEMPLE BUELL COLLEGE[b]	DENVER	CO	08220
200020	001542	AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE	DECATUR	GA	30030
200090	001556	BRENAU COLLEGE	GAINESVILLE	GA	30501
200410	001594	SPELMAN COLLEGE[b]	ATLANTA	GA	30314
290200	002056	WESTBROOK COLLEGE	PORTLAND	ME	04103
300100	002073	GOUCHER COLLEGE	TOWSON	MD	21204
300130	002076	HOOD COLLEGE	FREDERICK	MD	21701
310410	002160	LESLEY COLLEGE	CAMBRIDGE	MA	02138
310490	002192	MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE	SOUTH HADLE	MA	01075
310630	002208	SIMMONS COLLEGE	BOSTON	MA	02115
310640	002209	SMITH COLLEGE	NORTHAMPTON	MA	01060
310800	002224	WELLESLEY COLLEGE	WELLESLEY	MA	02181
310830	002227	WHEATON COLLEGE	NORTON	MA	02766
310840	002228	WHEELOCK COLLEGE[2]	BOSTON	MA	02215
350460	002512	STEPHENS COLLEGE	COLUMBIA	MO	65201
370010	002540	COLLEGE OF ST MARY[c]	OMAHA	NE	68124
390010	002572	COLBY JR COL FOR WOMEN	NEW LONDON	NH	13257
420110	002676	BRIARCLIFF COLLEGE	BRIARCLFF MNO	NY	10510
420250	002703	COL OF MOUNT ST VINCENT[c 3]	NEW YORK	NY	10471
420260	002704	COLLEGE OF NEW ROCHELLE[c]	NEW ROCHELL	NY	10801
420430	002721	FINCH COLLEGE	NEW YORK	NY	10021
420460	002727	COLLEGE OF WHITE PLAINS[c 2]	WHITE PLAIN	NY	10603
420620	002744	KEUKA COLLEGE[b]	KEUKA PARK	NY	14478
420770	002768	MARYMOUNT COLLEGE[c]	TARRYTOWN	NY	10591
420773	002769	MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COL[c]	NEW YORK	NY	10021
420800	002773	MILLS COLLEGE OF EDUC	NEW YORK	NY	10011
420860	002779	NAZARETH COL OF ROCHESTE[c 3]	ROCHESTER	NY	14610
421120	002810	RUSSELL SAGE COLLEGE[2]	TROY	NY	12180
421680	002901	WELLS COLLEGE	AURORA	NY	13026
450310	003066	LAKE ERIE COLLEGE[2]	PAINESVILLE	OH	44077
470090	003199	MARYLHURST COLLEGE[c]	MARYLHURST	OR	19607
480060	003237	BRYN MAWR COLLEGE	BRYN MAWR	PA	19010
480120	003244	CHATHAM COLLEGE	PITTSBURGH	PA	15232
480350	003270	GWYNEDD-MERCY COLLEGE[c 2]	GWYNEDD VALEY	PA	19437
480600	003308	MOORE COLLEGE OF ART	PHILADELPHI	PA	19103
481230	003396	WILSON COLLEGE	CHAMBERSBUR	PA	17201
500130	003431	CONVERSE COLLEGE	SPARTANBURG	SC	29301
560110	003715	HOLLINS COLLEGE	HOLLINS COLEG	VA	24020
560290	003740	STRATFORD COLLEGE	DANVILLE	VA	24541
560310	003742	SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE	SWEET BRIAR	VA	24595
590010	003832	ALVERNO COLLEGE[c]	MILWAUKEE	WI	53215
		PUBLIC, four-year			
340240	002422	MISS STATE COL FOR WOMEN	COLUMBUS	MS	39701
550860	003646	TEXAS WOMANS UNIVERSITY	DENTON	TX	76204
560130	003719	LONGWOOD COLLEGE	FARMVILLE	VA	23901

COEDUCATIONAL COLLEGES

USUE CODE	FICE CODE	COLLEGE NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
		CATHOLIC, two-year			
100170	001035	CULLMAN COLLEGE	CULLMAN	AL	35055
190175	001505	MARYMOUNT COLLEGE	BOCA RATON	FL	33432
240010	001784	ANCILLA DOMINI COLLEGE	DONALDSON	IN	46513
250350	001881	MOUNT ST CLARE COLLEGE	CLINTON	IA	52732
250380	001884	OTTUMWA HEIGHTS COLLEGE	OTTUMWA	IA	52501
350423	002507	ST MARYS COLLEGE OF OFAL	OFALLON	MO	63366
400012	002593	ALPHONSUS COLLEGE	WOODCLIFF LKE	NJ	07675
400015	002594	ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS COLLEGE	ENGLEWD CLIFS	NJ	07632
420730	002763	MARIA COLLEGE OF ALBANY	ALBANY	NY	12208
420782	002771	MATER DEI COLLEGE	OGDENSBURG	NY	13669
421265	002812	TROCAIRE	BUFFALO	NY	14220
480620	003302	MOUNT ALOYSIUS JR COLLEG	CRESSON	PA	16630
510090	003467	PRESENTATION COLLEGE	ABERDEEN	SD	57401
		INDEPENDENT, two-year			
190350	001540	WEBBER COLLEGE	BABSON PARK	FL	33827
220023	001618	COLLEGE OF ST GERTRUDE[c]	COTTONWOOD	ID	83522
300330	002107	VILLA JULIE COLLEGE INC	STEVENSON	MD	21153
310160	002132	BRADFORD COLLEGE	BRADFORD	MA	01830
310495	002193	MOUNT IDA JR COLLEGE	NEWTON CTR	MA	02159
310575		PERRY NORMAL SCHOOL	BOSTON	MA	02116
350060	002456	COLUMBIA COLLEGE	COLUMBIA	MO	65201
420367	002717	ELIZABETH SETON COLLEGE[c]	YONKERS	NY	10701
420555	002735	HILBERT[c]	HAMBURG	NY	14075
421653	002896	VILLA MARIA COL OF BUFFL[c]	BUFFALO	NY	14225
480370	003272	MARCUM JR COLLEGE	BRYN MAWR	PA	19010
480690	003310	PENN HALL JR COLLEGE	CHAMBERSBUR	PA	17201
		CATHOLIC, four-year			
140460	001196	DOMINICAN COL SAN RAFAEL[o]	SAN RAFAEL	CA	94901
230260	001664	COLLEGE OF ST FRANCIS	JOLIET	IL	60435
230860	001750	ROSARY COLLEGE	RIVER FORES	IL	60305
230920	001768	ST XAVIER COLLEGE	CHICAGO	IL	60655
240310	001832	ST FRANCIS COLLEGE	FORT WAYNE	IN	46808
250020	001846	BRIAR CLIFF COLLEGE[o]	SIOUX CITY	IA	51104
250340	001880	MOUNT MERCY COLLEGE	CEDAR RAPID	IA	52042
260280	001932	MARYMOUNT COLLEGE	SALINA	KS	67401
260350	001939	SACRED HEART COLLEGE	WICHITA	KS	67213
270250	001960	SPALDING COLLEGE[o]	LOUISVILLE	KY	40203
280010	002023	OUR LADY HOLY CROSS COL	NEW ORLEANS	LA	70114
290170	002051	ST JOSEPHS COLLEGE	NORTH WINDHM	ME	04062
320360	002282	MADONNA COLLEGE	LIVONIA	MI	48150
320380	002286	MERCY COLLEGE OF DETROIT[o]	DETROIT	MI	48219
320430	002298	NAZARETH COLLEGE	KALAMAZOO	MI	49074
320510	002316	SIENA HEIGHTS COLLEGE[o]	ADRIAN	MI	49221
330100	002343	COLLEGE OF ST SCHOLASTIC	DULUTH	MN	55811
421200	002625	ST JOSEPHS COLLEGE[o]	BROOKLYN	NY	11205
440035	002942	MARY COLLEGE	BISMARCK	ND	58501
450150	003035	OHIO DOMINICAN COLLEGE	COLUMBUS	OH	43219
450330	003074	MARY MANSE COLLEGE	TOLEDO	OH	43620
450470	003111	EDGECLIFF COLLEGE	CINCINNATI	OH	45206

USOE CODE	FICE CODE	COLLEGE NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
450500	003120	ST JOHN COLLEGE	CLEVELAND	OH	44114
480090	003241	CABRINI COLLEGE	RADNOR	PA	19087
480400	003275	HOLY FAMILY COLLEGE[a]	PHILADELPHI	PA	19114
480580	003297	MERCYHURST COLLEGE.	ERIE	PA	16501
510070	003465	MOUNT MARTY COLLEGE	YANKTON	SC	57078
530300	003578	INCARNATE WORD COLLEGE	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78209
530470	003596	OUR LADY OF THE LAKE COL	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78207
590060	003837	CARDINAL STRITCH COLLEGE	MILWAUKEE	WI	53217
590150	003850	HOLY FAMILY COLLEGE	MANITOWOC	WI	54220
590250	003861	MARIAN COL OF FOND DU LA	FOND DU LAC	WI	54935
590520	003911	VITERBO COLLEGE	LA CROSSE	WI	54601
		OTHER-CHURCH, four-year			
530410	003588	MARY HARDIN BAYLOR COL	BELTON	TX	76513
560020	003702	AVERETT COLLEGE	DANVILLE	VA	24541
		INDEPENDENT, four-year			
140320	001183	HOLY NAMES COLLEGE[c]	OAKLAND	CA	94619
140350	001179	COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME[c]	BELMONT	CA	94002
140640	001213	IMMACULATE HEART COLLEGE[c]	LOS ANGELES	CA	90027
141058	001172	PITZER COLLEGE	CLAREMONT	CA	91711
141220	001276	LONE MOUNTAIN COLLEGE[c]	SAN FRISCO	CA	94118
150110	001356	LORETTO HEIGHTS COLLEGE[c]	LORETTO	CO	80236
160050	001379	CONNECTICUT COLLEGE	NEW LONDON	CT	06320
310590	002156	RADCLIFFE COLLEGE	CAMBRIDGE	MA	02138
320370	002284	MARYGROVE COLLEGE[c]	DETROIT	MI	48221
350070	002449	AVILA COLLEGE[c]	KANSAS CITY	MO	64145
350300	002482	MARYVLLE COL[c]	ST LOUIS	MO	63141
350540	002521	WEBSTER COLLEGE[c]	WEBSTER GROES	MO	63119
420270	002705	COLLEGE OF ST ROSE[c]	ALBANY	NY	12203
420340	002713	DOMINICAN COL OF BLAUVEL[c]	BLAUVELT	NY	10913
420360	002712	D YOUVILLE COLLEGE[c]	BUFFALO	NY	14201
420380	002718	ELMIRA COLLEGE	ELMIRA	NY	14901
420710	002760	MANHATTANVILLE COL[c]	PURCHASE	NY	10577
420790	002772	MERCY COLLEGE[c]	DOBBS FERRY	NY	10522
420840	002777	MEDAILLE COLLEGE[c]	BUFFALO	NY	14214
420850	002778	MOUNT ST MARY COLLEGE[c]	NEWBURGH	NY	12550
421110	002808	ROSARY HILL COLLEGE[c]	BUFFALO	NY	14226
421250	002832	ST THOMAS AQUINAS COLLEG[c]	SPARKILL	NY	10976
421270	002813	SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE	BRONXVILLE	NY	10708
421280	002814	SKIDMORE COLLEGE	SARATOGA SPGS	NY	12866
421650	002895	VASSAR COLLEGE	POUGHKEEPSI	NY	12601
450610	003136	THE WESTERN COLLEGE	OXFORD	OH	45056
480478	003987	LA ROCHE COLLEGE[c]	ALLISON PAR	PA	15101
500090	003427	COKER COLLEGE	HARTSVILLE	SC	29550
500180	003436	LIMESTONE COLLEGE	GAFFNEY	SC	29340
550010	003682	BENNINGTON COLLEGE	BENNINGTON	VT	15201
550015	003685	COL ST JOS THE PROVIDER[c]	RUTLAND	VT	05701
550150	003697	VERMONT COL CTV OF NORWI	MONTPELIER	VT	15602
590130	003848	EDGEWOOD COLLEGE[c]	MADISON	WI	53711
		PUBLIC, four-year			
220220	001602	GEORGIA COLLEGE	MILLEDGEVILE	GA	31061

USOE CODE	FICE CODE	COLLEGE NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
310690	002185	FRAMINGHAM STATE COLLEGE	FRAMINGHAM	MA	01701
430540	002976	UNIV OF N C AT GREENSBOR	GREENSBORO	NC	27412
460210	003167	OKLAHOMA COL OF LIBERAL	CHICKASHA	OK	73018
500300	003456	WINTHROP COLLEGE	ROCK HILL	SC	29730
560150	003721	MADISON COLLEGE	HARRISONBUR	VA	22802
560225	003732	RADFORD COLLEGE	RADFORD	VA	24141
560345	003746	MARY WASHINGTON COL	FREDERICKSBRG	VA	22401
		CATHOLIC: **COORDINATE COLLEGES**			
300050	002065	COL OF NOTRE DAME	BALTIMORE	MD	21210
140830	001235	MARYMOUNT COLLEGE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90274
190010	001466	BARRY COLLEGE	MIAMI	FL	33161
330080	002341	COLLEGE OF ST BENEDICT[a]	ST JOSEPH	MN	56374
430460	002959	SACRED HEART COLLEGE	BELMONT	NC	28012
480880	003362	SETON HILL COLLEGE	GREENSBURG	PA	15601
550130	003695	TRINITY COLLEGE	BURLINGTON	VT	05401
		OTHER-CHURCH			
350290	002480	THE LINDENWOOD COLLEGES	ST CHARLES	MO	63301
		INDEPENDENT			
350580	002525	WILLIAM WOODS COLLEGE[b]	FULTON	MO	65251
420280	002708	BARNARD COLLEGE	NEW YORK	NY	10027
420635	004795	KIRKLAND COLLEGE	CLINTON	NY	13323
		PUBLIC			
409040		DOUGLASS COL	NEW BRUNSWIK	NJ	08903
		CATHOLIC: **MERGED-COED COLLEGES**			
141180	001324	UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO	CA	92215
250310	001876	MARYCREST COLLEGE	DAVENPORT	IA	52804
260310	001935	BENEDICTINE COLLEGE	ATCHISON	KS	66002
270370	001954	BELARMINE COLLEGE	LOUISVILLE	KY	40205
300190	002085	MOUNT ST AGNES COLLEGE	BALTIMORE	MD	21209
350302	002483	MERCY JUNIOR COLLEGE	ST LOUIS	MO	63131
420950	002789	NOTRE DAME COL STATEN IS	STATEN ISLAD	NY	10301

[a] *College describes itself as "independent, nonprofit and Catholic"*

[b] *An "other-Church related" college in 1960*

[c] *A "Catholic" college in 1960*

[2] *Identified as coed since CRC survey in April, 1972*

[3] *Identified as coordinate since CRC survey in April, 1972*

And what of the future? . . .

WOMEN'S COLLEGES APPROACH THE MID-1970'S WITH SHARPLY REDUCED RANKS AND A COMPELLING NEED TO REDISCOVER THE CLARITY OF PURPOSE WHICH CHARACTERIZED THEIR ORIGIN--TO RE-ESTABLISH A DISTINCTIVE RATIONALE AND JUSTIFICATION FOR THEIR MISSION AS WOMEN'S COLLEGES IN A SET OF CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH DIFFERS DRAMATICALLY FROM THAT ". . .WHICH MOTIVATED THE FOUNDERS."

In addition to being women's colleges during a period when institutionalized distinctions based on sex are either unfashionable or illegal, they are also small, relatively unaffluent, and mostly private--still church-related in many instances, and they must thus resolve the unique questions about the relevance of their traditional mission in the context of many general problems which beset other higher institutions with such characteristics.

Some proponents of women's colleges have argued that they should be continued as available options for young women who may prefer to attend a sex-segregated rather than a coeducational college. *The resolution of this argument lies in the domain of the academic market-place, and women's colleges may continue to operate as such for so long as the demand for their services remains sufficiently great.*

In a survey of high-school seniors of high ability, sponsored by Princeton University and conducted in summer, 1972, with the cooperation of CRC at ETS, "coeducational status" and "church-relatedness" were included among 19 characteristics of a college which respondents were asked to rate on a five-point scale ranging from extremely desirable (The college must have this characteristic or I would not attend) to extremely undesirable (If the college had this characteristic I would not attend).

- CHURCH-RELATEDNESS was the least attractive of the 19 characteristics, and the one with the highest negative valence.
- COEDUCATIONAL STATUS was second only to HIGH ACADEMIC STANDARDS in the proportion of positive ratings received. None of the other factors listed had as high a proportion of extremely desirable ratings as these two, neither of which had negative valence for any of the respondents.

Are there unique educational benefits to young women which can be attributed to attending a sex-segregated rather than a coeducational college? *The answer to this type of question lies in the domain of systematic inquiry into the educational process, a domain which relatively few women's (or other) colleges have explored with any consistency, or fiscal and intellectual vigor.*

IT MAY BE ARGUED THAT CURRENT AND ERSTWHILE WOMEN'S COLLEGES HAVE A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY, AND A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY, TO HELP GENERATE "ANSWERS" TO QUESTIONS REGARDING THE IMPACTS OF COLLEGES ON STUDENTS, OR THE RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND MODELS FOR ATTAINING SPECIFIED EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES WITH CERTAIN TYPES OF STUDENTS--ANSWERS WHICH CAN BE GENERATED THROUGH INTERINSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION IN SYSTEMATIC, LONGITUDINAL, MULTIINSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH.

COLLEGE RESEARCH CENTER IS AN AGENCY FOR INTERINSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION IN INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH. Supported from its inception by participating colleges and the College Entrance Examination Board, since 1970 CRC has been affiliated with and partially supported by Educational Testing Service. As an interinstitutional model, CRC assumes that colleges as a matter of enlightened self-interest should develop cooperatively and help support a programmatic pattern of data collection, surveys, tests, and evaluation procedures with (a) *sufficient commonality* to assure comparability of data from college to college, (b) *sufficient flexibility* to permit each college to meet unique needs and interests, and (c) *sufficient continuity* to provide critically important time perspective for the assessment of trends in basic institutional variables and their interrelationships.

CENTER NOTES SEEKS TO COMMUNICATE ABOUT INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH AND RESEARCH FINDINGS TO COLLEGE FACULTY MEMBERS. Its goal is to increase the likelihood that findings of research, conducted by CRC and by others at ETS and elsewhere, will become part of campus discourse on the problems to which they are related, and not simply remain part of the research literature.

INQUIRIES ABOUT CRC ARE WELCOMED.

CRC: 1972 - 1973

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